

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:

AND

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

To be continued Weekly. The 17th of the 5th Month, 1729.

A I R

AIR in Physicks, a thin, fluid, transparent, compressible, and dilatable Body, surrounding the terraqueous Globe to a considerable Height.

Air was consider'd by some of the Antients as an Element; but then, by *Element* they understood a different Thing from what we do.

'Tis certain, that Air, taken in the popular Sense, is far from the Simplicity of an Elementary Substance; tho' there may be something in it, which bids fair for the Appellation. Hence Air may be distinguish'd into *Vulgar*, or *Heterogeneous*; and *Proper*, or *Elementary*.

Vulgar or *Heterogeneous* Air is a Coalition of Corpuscles or little Bodies of various Kinds, which together constitute one fluid Mass, wherein we live and move, and which we are continually receiving and expelling by Respiration. The whole Assemblage of this makes what we call the *Atmosphere*.

Where this Air or Atmosphere terminates, there *Aether* is supposed to commence; which is distinguish'd from Air, in that it does not make any sensible Refraction of the Rays of Light, which Air does.

The Substances whereof Air consists, may be reduced to two Kinds, viz. 1. The Matter of Light, or Fire, which is continually flowing into it, from the heavenly Bodies. To which, probably may be added the Magnetical Effluvia of the Earth.

2. Those numberless Particles, which in form either of Vapours, or dry Exhalations, are rais'd from the Earth, Water, Minerals, Vegetables, Animals, &c. either by the solar, subterraneous, or culinary Fire.

Elementary Air, or Air properly so call'd, is a certain, subtle, homogeneous, elastic Matter; the Basis, or Fundamental Ingredient of the *Atmospherical Air*, and that which gives it the Denomination.

Nature and Production of Air.

The peculiar Nature of this aerial Matter, we know but little of; what Authors have advanced concerning it being chiefly conjectural. We have no way of examining it apart, or separating it from the other Matters it is mix'd with; and consequently no way of ascertaining with Evidence what belongs to it abstractedly from the rest.

A I R

Dr. Hook, and some others, will have it to be no other than the *Aether* it self; or that fine, fluid, active Matter, diffused thro' the whole Expanse of the Celestial Regions; which coincides with Sir Isaac Newton's *Subtile Medium*, or Spirit.

In this View it is supposed a Body of its own kind, ingenerable, incorruptible, immutable, present in all Places, in all Bodies, &c.

Others, considering only its Property of Elasticity, which they account its essential and constituent Character; suppose it mechanically producible; and to be no other than the Matter of other Bodies alter'd, so as to become permanently elastick. Mr. Boyle gives us several Experiments, which he made for the Production of Air; taking Production for the obtaining a sensible Quantity thereof, from Bodies wherein it did not appear either at all, or in so great Plenty. Among the several Ways of doing this, the fittest for Practice, he observes, are Fermentation, Corrosion, Dissolution, Decomposition, the boiling of Waters and other Fluids; and the mutual Action of Bodies, especially saline ones, upon each other. *Hist. of Air.* He adds, that various solid and mineral Bodies, unsuspected of Elasticity, being plunged in corrosive unelastick Menstrua, will, by a proper Communion of their Parts in the Conflict, afford a considerable Quantity of permanently elastick Air.

Of the same Opinion is Sir I. Newton, 'The Particles of dense, compact, and fixed Substances, cohering by a strong attractive Force, are not separable without a vehement Heat, or perhaps not without Fermentation; and such Bodies being at length rarified by such Heat or Fermentation, become true permanent Air. Thus, the same Author adds, 'Gunpowder generates Air by Explosion.'

Religious Courtship continued.

We left our Gentleman meditating upon the Thankfulness of the poor Man, whom he overheard at Prayer, and away he goes back again to his House, and standing without, he whistled first, and then call'd William! William! The poor Man, [his Family Worship being over] was just going to Supper, but hearing some body whistle, he thought it might be some Stranger

ger that had lost his Way, as is often the Case in the Country, and went to the Door, where he saw a Gentleman stand at some Distance; but not seeing him perfectly, because it was dusk, he ask'd, who it was, but was surpriz'd when he heard his Voice, and knew who it was.

Don't you know me, William? says his Landlord.

William. Indeed I did not know your Worship at first; I am sorry to see you so late, and't please your Worship, and all alone; I hope you an't on foot too?

Landlord. Yes, I am, William: Indeed I have wander'd thro' the Wood here a little too far, before I was aware, Will you go home with me, William?

Will. Yes, and't please your Worship to accept o' me, with all my Heart: You shall not go alone in the dark thus; And please your Worship to stay a-bit, I'll go call Goodman Jones and his Son Son too; we'll all see you safe home.

Landl. No, no, I'll ha' none but you, William; I hope there are no Thieves about. [They go together.]

William. Alas! And't please your Worship, it's a sorry Thief would rob a Cottage.

Landl. Well, but that little you have, William, it's something to you; you would be loth to lose it.

Will. Indeed I could ill spare what I have, tho' it be very mean, because I could not buy more in the room of it.

La. I know you are poor, William: How many Children have you?

Will. I have four, and't please you.

Landl. And how do ye all live?

Will. Indeed, and't please you, we live all by my hard Labour.

Landl. And what can you earn a Day, William?

Will. Why, and't please you, I can't get above 10 d. a Day now; but when your Worship's good Father was alive, he always gave the Steward Order to allow me 12 d. a Day, and that was a great Help to me.

Landl. Well, but William, can your Wife get nothing?

Will. Well, Truly, now and then she can, in the Summer, but it is very little; she's but weakly.

La. And have you always Work, William?

Will. Truly, an't please you, sometimes I have not; and then it is very hard with us.

Landl. Well, but you do not want, I hope, William?

Will. No, blessed be God, and't please you, we do not want: No, no; God forbid I should say we want; we want nothing but to be more thankful for what we have.

[This struck him to the Heart, that this poor Wretch should say he wanted nothing.]

Landl. Thankful William! what hast thou to be thankful for?

Will. O dear! and't please you, I should be a dreadful Wretch, if I should not be thankful! what should become of me, if I had nothing but what I deserve?

Landl. Why, what could thou be worse than thou art, William?

Will. The Lord be praised, an't please your Worship, I might be sick or lame, and could not work, and then we might all perish; or I might be without

a Cover; your Worship might turn me out of this warm Cottage, and my Wife and Children might be starv'd with Cold: How many better Christians than I are exposed to Misery and Want, and I am provided for: Blessed be the Lord, I want for nothing.

[It was dark, and William could not see him; but he owned afterwards, that it made his Heart burn within him to hear the poor Man talk thus; and the Tears came out of his Eyes so fast, that he walk'd 30 or 40 Steps before he could speak to him again.]

To be continued in our next.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Amsterdam, April 22. Letters from Paris of the 18th advise, that there were great Hopes of a good Issue to the Congress of Soissons.

We have Letters from Tetuan that inform us, That the Emperor Muley Hamet Deby caused his Brother Muley Abdelmeleck to be strangled, soon after the People of Fez delivered him up; that the Blacks desired he might be executed, in order to secure the Empire to Muley Hamet Debey; but this, 'twas presumed, had a contrary Effect, for he died in 5 Days after; and 'twas generally believed, that some of Abdelmeleck's Party had found Means to poison him.

Letters from Centa of the 25th past, advise, That the Moors had advanced to the Throne Muley Abdallah, Brother to the two unfortunate deceased Princes; which News is confirmed by Letters from Tetuan, which add, That all was again in the last Confusion; the Blacks, who have an Army of 80000 Men, being intent upon setting up a King of their own, in Opposition to the Inhabitants of Fez and Morocco.

Dublin, April 15. On Sunday last was published from all the Altars of all the Romish Chapels in this City, the following Notice.

Whereas several Tumults and Riots have been of late raised in this City, by the common People, upon pretence of discovering Corn in Garrets and Ware-houses, so as to put many Citizens in Apprehension of having their Houses rifled, and Goods carried away by these Rioters; and whereas it is evident to all Men of sober Sense, that the only Intention and Design of our Hon. Magistrates in this Matter, is to bring Bread-Corn from those Parts where it most abounds, and from Foreign Parts, in Order to supply our Deficiency in this great City, as also to transmit Part thereof unto those Parts of the Kingdom where it is most wanting, to prevent their famishing for Lack of Food: The Roman Catholics of this City are therefore strictly commanded on Pain of Excommunication, not to join, either directly or indirectly, in any Riot or Tumult in this City, nor to be aiding, abetting, or assisting in any such Riot or Tumult for the future, as they tender the Welfare of their Souls.

Plymouth, April 18. A Sloop is put into Cawater, bound from Cagliari in Sardinia, to Canse in Nova Scotia; she was formerly called the Good Providence, one Robert Halfey, then Master, but now the Hopewell, Richard White, who, with one Jonathan Sinklar, and a Dutchman,

man, were all the Hands that brought her in. The Master reported, that in the Streights he sent his Boat on shore for Water, but that she overfet, and all the People in her were drowned; and that another Hand, a young Man, aged about 18, fell from the Mast-head, and was drowned. White staid not long here before he set out (as he said) for London, as he gave out, to find his Owner, named Floyd, and soon after, Sinklar said he had a Letter from White, with an Account that Floyd lived at St. Malo; on which, both he and the Dutchman went away, and the Sloop, which is about 60 Tons, is now abandoned, which occasions various Conjectures what should be the real Cause of it.

Bristol, April 19. The Preis still continues, taking all the Hands out of the Vessels that come in the Road. The Captains of the Outward bound Ships, to prevent their Men from falling into the Hands of the Preis-Gang, let the Pilots proceed with their Ships as far the Holms, while their Men march by Land down the Country, and are fetched off by the Pilot's Boats.

Observations on the Case of the Provinces of the Massachusetts-Bay and New-Jersey, and the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, with respect to the Bill now depending in the Honourable House of Commons, entitled, A Bill for Preservation of his Majesty's Woods in America, and for the Encouragement of Naval Stores from thence, &c.

IT is a fundamental Rule in all Nations to promote and encourage their own Fabricks and Products, so as to require the least that is possible from other Nations of such Commodities as their Native Country (or Plantations) will produce.

The *British* Plantations in *North-America*, are found, by Experience, to produce sundry Mineral Ores; but the Bill depending before the House of Commons, relates only to Iron, the Improving whereof in those Colonies may be said to be as yet in its Infancy.

The Bill depending, prohibits entirely the converting any of the Iron-Ore into Bar or Rod-Iron; and this founded upon the keeping those Plantations as much as may be, upon a Dependence of *Great Britain*: But at the same Time, it ought to be consider'd, that we must depend upon other Countries for Supplies of Iron; for which Reason, it becomes the Interest of *Great Britain* rather to encourage than discourage the improving of the Iron-Mines in *America*, as well as all other Commodities those Countries can produce; which is, in effect, keeping in *England* so much Treasure as must go to purchase such Commodities in foreign Countries.

The Prohibition as to cutting or Felling any White Pine-Trees in general, seems to be attended with still worse Consequences than that relating to Iron; the Bill prohibiting the cutting or felling any white Pine-Trees, but such as are within Fence or actual Inclosure.

It is to be observed, that those Countries abound chiefly in Pine-Trees and Oak, of which there are innumerable Quantities, sufficient not only to supply the Royal Navy; but moreover, for the furnishing of all the *British* Islands with Fir-Timber, and Boards for building their Houses and Fabricks for Sugar-Works, without which they could not subsist; and a very large Trade is continually carried on from *New-England* to those Islands with the said Supplies, which employs a great Number of Men and Ships, and consequently promotes our Navigation to a very great Degree.

Without all Dispute, a due Care ought to be taken for the Preservation of the King's Woods, with regard to such Trees as are necessary for Masting the Royal Navy; but at the same Time, the Inhabitants ought not to be debarred from making Use of such Trees as they want, either for their own Use, or for the Supply of the *British* Islands in *America*; or lastly, such Trees as are requisite, and might be imported to *Great Britain*, for our own Use; it being very plain and evident, that we have now vast annual Supplies, both of Fir-Timber and Boards, as well as Masts, from other Countries, at very dear Rates; and by the Bill now depending, instead of Encouragement for the Importation of them from our own Plantations it totally defeats it.

The designed Provision in the Bill, which allows the Inhabitants to cut down Trees, that are within Fence or Inclosure, will be of very little or no Service, because the Charge and Expence of fencing the Lands, will be more than the Value of the Trees growing on them; and besides, whenever any Fences are made, 'tis done with those very Trees, which they are now prohibited by the Bill from cutting down; so that if it should pass into a Law, it would be divesting them of their Lands entirely.

This Bill seems intended, with regard to Pine-Trees, to supply the Deficiency of the Act relating thereto, passed in the 8th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *GEORGE*, in as much as it is said in the Bill, that large Tracts of Land have been, since the said Act, laid out into Townships only, with Intent to evade the Act; but instead of remedying that Evil, this Bill now extends to the whole Country: But in Order to see how far the said Bill is consistent with Justice and Equity, it will be proper to examine how these Colonies came at first to be possessed, and upon what Terms they are now enjoyed.

The original Possession of those Provinces was granted by Charter from K. *James I.* without any Reservation of Trees, which said Charter was vacated by a Decree in Chancery in K. *Charles II's* Reign; and afterwards a new Charter was granted by *William and Mary*, which is what they now enjoy; and in this last Charter the Inhabitants were expressly confirmed in all their private Properties, in the same manner as they before possessed them, only reserving to the Crown all white Pine-Trees of 24 Inches diameter and upwards,

wards, growing upon any Lands, not theretofore granted to any private Persons; so that all such Lands as were at that Time the Properties of private People, are now their indisputed Right, together with all Trees whatsoever, without any Reservation: Wherefore if the Legislature should now think it for the Interest of Great Britain, to deprive the Proprietors of their Trees, most certainly Satisfaction ought to be made to the Persons injured for what is taken from them. And it is to be observed, that in many of those Parts, the only Produce and Profits of the Lands are the Pine-Trees annually cut down and sold, and in lieu whereof, in a Course of Years, new Trees grow up; which is the Case of all Pine-Grounds, if not otherwise manured or improved.

But in regard there are still very large Tracts of Land undisposed of, sufficient to furnish the Royal Navy with Masts, it is not to be presumed the honourable House of Commons will any ways injure, or take away the Properties of private Persons, nor put them under the Burden of fencing their Wood-Lands, which would be equal to taking them away.

Another Hardship in the Bill is, that for any Person importing Masts into Great Britain, to be intituled to the Bounty or Premium, must produce a Certificate from the Surveyor of the Woods, or his Deputy, that they were cut with his Licence and Approbation; and altho' he is enjoined to give the said Certificate without Fee or Reward, yet 'tis putting it in his Power to dispute every Man's Title in the whole Country, which is a very great Latitude to be reposed in any one Person; for that it, in a manner, makes him the sole Judge of all Properties, as far as the said Premium or Bounty extends.

London, April 19. We are assured from Jamaica, that by the Success Man of War, whose Arrival at that Island was lately mentioned, Commodore St. Lo received proper Instructions from England, relating to the Behaviour of the Spaniards in those Parts; and we are assured that they are such as will enable the Men of War station'd in America effectually to prevent their committing any more Depredations on Great Britain.

Her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough, upon reading the Report relating to the Fleet-Prison, was so affected by the Sufferings of that Gallant Officer Capt. Sinclair, a Prisoner there for Debt, that she immediately sent him 50 Guineas.

Paris, April 30. The Night between the 24th and 25th, a Fire broke out at the Arsenal, one of the Apartments of the Sieur Marchand, one of the Directors of the Old Gunpowder Company, which was entirely consumed with the

Furniture; but speedy Help coming up, it was prevented communicating with the Magazine of Powder.

Entred Inwards.

Sloop St. Andrew, John Briggs, from Bermudas.

Expedition, John Casely, from Barbadoes.

Brig. Sarah & Mary, Oswald Peel, ditto.

Entred outwards.

Sloop Samuel, William Merriot, to Annapolis.

Surman, Henry Norwood, to Antegoa.

Cleared.

Sloop Morning-Star, Stephen Hoskins, to South-Car.

John, Charles Hargrave to Barbadoes.

Ship Euphemia, James Cockran, to Maryland.

Lark, William Luch, to Newfoundland.

Joseph, William Taverner to ditto.

ALL Persons indebted to Samuel Keimer, are earnestly desired to send in or bring their several Payments, in Order to enable him to do speedy Justice to his Creditors, and thereby prevent his having any additional Trouble.

To be sold,

A certain Tract of Land containing 1500 Acres lying on the West-Side the King's Road from Newcastle, to Andrew Peterson's, joining to said Road, and to Col. Harman's Mannor, and to the Lower Side of the Welch-Tract, on the Head of Back-Creek. And in New-Jersey, on the South Branch of Rarington-River, at a Place called the Long Valley, 9000 Acres of Land with good Meadows, with several other Parcels of Land in Hunterdon-County in several Places. And by the Sea-Coast of New-Jersey in Burlington and Gloucester Counties, several Tracts of Land and Marshes. And several Tracts of Land in the County of Gloucester and Cape-May Counties. Those that incline to purchase any of the Land aforesaid, may treat with John Budd at Philadelphia, or in his Absence with Humphrey Murray, or Edward Shippen, who are empowered to sell at reasonable Rates.

SUNDRY Houses, Lots, and Tracts of Land to be sold by Benjamin Vining, viz.

In Salem County.

On the Branches of Alloways Creek 1000 Acres, 10 Miles from Salem.

North Side of Alloways Creek, 500 Acres, 4 Miles from Town.

Manatch Plantation, House, Barn, &c. and the half of a Mill, containing 224 Acres 2 Miles off.

A House and Lot in Salem fronting Bridge-street, 16 Pole and half.

The Reversion of another in the same Place, with 8 Acres of Ground, and a Warrant for the taking up 1000 Acres in the Jerseys, Indian Purchase paid.

In Pennsylvania.

A House and Lot at Marcus Hook, where Ralph Hoy lives, together with two Acres of Woodland; and another Acre Lot near the Church, at said Hook.

500 Acres Land in two Tracts, in the County of Philadelphia, near Perkiomen, a House and Lot in Chestnut-street, Two in the Front-street, Three City Lots not fenced.

At Wickaco, Forty odd Acres Land and Meadow at the Cave; both off the Road, not a Mile from the City.

Another Square-field on Miamensack Road, opposite to Philip Johns, half a Mile by the said City. Enquire of the said Benjamin Vining. Also the Plantation whereon he lives, 2 Miles from Salem, 1000 Acres within natural and acquired Fence.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by Samuel Keimer, where Subscriptions are taken in for this Paper, at Ten Shillings a Year, and Advertisements inserted at Three Shillings each.